

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 3. Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1815.

[Vol. 29.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY
F. BRADFORD JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Jabez Vigus

Offers for sale at his store, next door above George Trotter, Sen. and immediately opposite the Market house, a handsome and general assortment of Merchandise,

(Purchased in Philadelphia two years past)
Which will enable him to sell unusually low wholesale or retail.

BANK NOTES,

of every description taken in payment.

Lexington, January 1st, 1815.

CONFECTIONER.

JOHN D. DUNCAN,
(From France)

CONFECTIONER AND DISTILLER.
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just opened his CONFECTIONERY STORE, on Mill street, on Poplar-Row-street, in the brick house lately occupied by Mr. Cross, where he intends to carry on the business in all the branches and variety. He flatters himself that his endeavors to satisfy the public in general, will deserve a share of their patronage. Every kind of Cakes will at all times be found ready made at his store; and commands for tea-parties will be greatly received, and attended to on the shortest notice, with care and punctuality.

List of Sugar Plumbs, Candies, Cordials, etc. to be had at J. D. Duncan's Store.

Barley CANDY, Sugar Plums,
Rock do. Sugar Almonds,
Lemon do. Caraway Comforts,
Horehound do. Portuguese,
Cinnamon do. Glazed Almonds,
Stomachic do. Croakants,
Plated Mint Stick do. Kisses or Sweets,
Burgamot do. Spanish Cakes,
Spanish Liquorice Juices, Mint and Chocolate
Strawberry, Citron and drops, &c.

TOYS.

A great variety of new and elegant SUGAR TOYS, made out of the best materials.

PASTRY.

Pound CAKES, Naples Biscuit,
Plumb do. Love Cakes,
French & English Jum- Mince Meat Pies, and
bles, several other kinds,
Sponge Cakes, Cream Balloons,
Almond Bread, Tea Cakes,
Ladies' Fingers, Naivelette,
Port-Mahons, Love Nuts,
Macaroons, Philadelphia Kisses,
Chocolate Macaroons, Almond do.
Prussians, Tartelles,
Savoy Cakes, Tarts,
Genoese Cakes,
Brandy Syrup and Dry Wine,
Preserved Peaches, CORDIALS—Noyau,
Pears, Citrons & Peppered, Perfumed
Sweet Meats, Raisins, Oil of Rose,
Chocolate, Syrup of Punch, Lemon,
Orgeat, Gin, Toddy,
Cinnamon, &c.

Madeira and Claret.
J. D. H. hopes that his care and punctuality in the execution of the commands he will be honored with, will justify his claim to a share of public patronage.
N. B. He is about fixing rooms for private parties.
Wanted a LAD about 15 years of age, as an apprentice.—Good recommendations are required.
Country Merchants supplied on the most liberal terms.

Elegant LIQUID BLACKING—Ivory Black—Hartshorn.

Lexington, Dec. 24.

W. ESSEX & SON,

WE JUST RECEIVED AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

(SIGN OF FRANKLIN'S HEAD.)

South East corner of the Court House

Square.

American Military Library,

Military Dictionary,

New & seventh edition of Duane's Hand-book for Infantry,

Duane's Hand-Book for Cavalry, with 42 Copper-plates,

Duane's Hand-Book for Riflemen,

Hints to Young Generals by an Old Soldier,

Russell's Instructions for the Drill, and the method of performing the Eighteen Manoeuvres,

Rules and Regulations for the Field-Exercise, &c.

with 44 Copper-plates, by Col. De La Croix,

Complete Military Tutor,

Rules and Regulations for the Sword-Exercise of the Cavalry, to which is added the Review Exercise, by R. Hewes,

Military Atlas,

Hoyt's Cavalry Discipline,

Artist's Manual, or Dictionary of Practical Knowledge in the application of Philosophy to the Arts and Manufactories, by I. Cuthbert—2 vols. with plates,

Experimental Researches concerning the Philosophy of permanent Colors and the best means of producing them by Dyeing Calico Printing, &c. by E. Bancroft,

Beloe's Herodotus, 4 vols. with maps,

British Essays, 22 vols. elegantly bound,

German Theatre, 6 vols. London edition, elegantly bound, with plates,

Theophrastus, London edition, elegantly bound, with plates,

Junius, 2 vols. London edition with plates,

History of England, 15 vols. by Hume, with Smollett's continuation and Bissett's reign of George Third,

Goldschmidt's History of England from the earliest time to the death of George 2d, with a continuation to the Treaty of Amiens, by C. Coote, 4 vols.

London edition, handsomely bound in calf & gilt,

Carey's Pocket Atlas, &c.

Murray's Key, Exercise, Reader, Sequel &c.

Together with a large assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS.

They have also just received a variety of NEW NOVELS, and have on hand a stock of upwards of

TWENTY THOUSAND VOLUMES of New &

Modern Works—Law, Physic, Divinity, History,

Miscellany, &c. which they will sell to Merchants,

Seminaries, Libraries and others, on very liberal terms.

They have constantly on hand a large assortment of BLANK BOOKS of every description, STATIONERY, and WRITING PAPER of every kind, which they will sell wholesale and retail.—Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern. Old books rebound.

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S AND DUTCH ALMANACKS, FOR 1815.

By the Gross, Dozen, or Single.

Lex. Dec. 23, 1814.

List of Letters

IN the Lexington Post Office on the 1st of January, 1815—which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

Alexander Robt.	Ayres John	2	Miesner Henry	Mason Peter
Alexander Wm.	Adams John	2	McTalfe Barnett	Montgomery Robt.
Austin Stephen F.	Adams Thomas	2	Maversback Doctor	Martin John
Anyan John	Adams George	2	Maddox Notley	Mitchum J. I.
Adkinson John	Anderson James C.	2	Mimms Gideon	Marshall Martha
Allen Charles H.	2	Anderson Justin B.	Morrison George	Morrison Jessy
Bell Samuel	Bainbridge Ann	2	Mellin Lyle	Merchant Thos.
Bell Archibald	Baldwin Daniel	2	Mc's.	McClive Francis
Bennet Mr.	Beach John	2	McCaff James P.	M'Que Wm. L.
Boyer Richard	Ball Drusella	2	McCally John	McCarty Alexan.
Ballenger Asa	Berch Wm.	2	McCoy Robert	McLean S. H.
Bradbury Edward	Breckenridge Capt.	2	McDowell James	McClane Samuel
Brown Saml. Doctr.	Bryan David	2	McGuire Edward	McGee John
Bryan John	Burriss Mary	2	McFarland John	McIver Susan
Badger Saml. L.	Beatty Robert	2	McPheters Addison	McDowell John
Buckner Henry	Banks Henry	2	McIntire John	McDaniel Mary
Bush W. A. 2	Beocamp John	2	McCarthy Justin B.	McDonald George
Barry Charles M.	Bailey Folley	2	Nash Walker	Noe James
Brown Elizabeth	Barnes Zachariah	2	Noel Roderick	Naylor Jordan
Beauchamps Saml. 2	Bowman Wm.	2	Neuman Jonathan	Nickens Amy
Buckner Benjamin	Barker Leonard	2	Neirton Maria	Nicholas Elizabeth
Baum Catherine	Brickhouse Wm.	2	Ormsby Stephen	Nicholas Carey.
Barber Allen	Bennington Wm.	2	Otis John	Offutt Samuel
Black Alexander	Bray Samuel	2	Ogle Benjamin	Osborne Alfred M.
Bolen Sarah	Buckner Lewis	2	Patterson Robert	Pryor Saml. (elder)
Bavard Charles	Breckenridge H. M.	2	Pierce Chester	Patterson Jos.
Boggs Esther	Barnes Thomas	2	Prescott Patrick	Pringle William
Brasheas Betty	Blanton Richard	2	Ponts Nancy	Pope Henry
Barrett James	Bowles Isaac	2	Porter O. C.	Parker Daniel
Baker Wm.	Bulwick Edward	2	Parsons James	Price Phillip
Brooks E. R.	Bulwick Walter	2	Pennington Tobias	Rieggles John
Bryan Willis	Bronston Adam	2	2	Richardson John
Blackmore John	Bartlet Daniel	2	2	Richardson James
Clerk Fayette C. C. 6	2	2	2	Rice Holeman
Carnel Davis	Cruwell Benj.	2	2	Rohrer Jacob
Cleaveland Eli	Candon George	2	2	Rainey Wm.
Cast Amer	Calmes Marquis	2	2	Rabb John
Clark Wm.	Curry James P.	2	2	Robinson John
Connor Jno. J.	Curry David	2	2	Robinson Ezekial
Cooper Spencer	Cromwell Josh.	2	2	Robins Thomas
Cooper John	Coldwell Charles	2	2	Richardson David
Chiles Uriah	Covillard Richard	2	2	Richardson S.
Chinn R. H.	Chilch Barbara	2	2	Scott D. R.
Coffman David	Cinclear Mr.	2	2	Smith Willia. R.
Couchois Monsieur 5	Campbell James	2	2	Smith Benj.
Curtis Cyrus	Cockrell Josh.	2	2	Smith Wm. H.
Conover Obadiah	Campbell Capt.	2	2	Smyth James
Clarkson Reuben	Campbell Colonel	2	2	Smith Francis
Christopher Wm.	Caughy John jun.	2	2	Smith Capt.
Clay Green	Cotton George	2	2	Smith Samuel
Cook Daniel	Craig Joseph	2	2	Stewart Wm.
Caldwell Eliza	Carlisle Samuel	2	2	Stewart Sarah
Campbell Lieut.	Cloud Johnathan	2	2	Sheldon John J.
Carson George	Clark John B.	2	2	Stout Amos
Creathe Jacob	Clay Abraham	2	2	Stout David
Carrington Richard	Clyton James	2	2	Steely William
Craig Abraham	Chambers John	2	2	Skinner John
Cahill William	2	2	2	Swain Charles
Wines, CORDIALS—Noyau, 2	Dobneys Edward	2	2	Sirles James
Aniseed, Peppered, Perfumed	Dedman O.	2	2	Stephenson Jacob
Vinegar, Oil of Rose,	Dunn John	2	2	Shirill Samuel
Coffee, &c.	Delany Lucy	2	2	Sprinkle Catherine
ICE CREAMS of every	Davis John	2	2	Spullen Thomas
description and in command.	Duke James K.	2	2	Sutherland John A.
	Davenport & Co.	2	2	2
	Dulin Thadeus	2	2	Strother Benj.
	Ely George	2	2	Samuel Nicholas
	Faulconer Eliza.	2	2	Shepley Rezin
	Fryatt Edmond	2	2	Spheres John
	Frazell Solomon	2	2	Smeltner A. & J.
	Fitzgerald Davis	2	2	Shore Thomas
		2	2	Springer Francis
		2	2	2
		2	2	Upson Stephen
		2	2	V
		2	2	Vaughan (Player)
		2	2	Vaughan Js. M.
		2	2	W
		2	2	Walker Samuel
		2	2	West Joseph
		2	2	Webster Isaac
		2	2	Wright Geo. B.
		2	2	Walsh Jas. H.
		2	2	Worley J. & C.
		2	2	Wallace John
		2	2	Wilson Jas. D.
		2	2	Withnell Wm.
		2	2	Wingate Jno. C.
		2	2	Wier Jas. (P. M.)
		2	2	Wiley Hiriam
		2	2	Warp Elias
		2	2	Wall Samuel
		2	2	Winters Jacob
		2	2	Wilson David
		2	2	Wall Moses
		2	2	Washington John

with the maintenance of a set of people, who are most properly denominated, when they are called, *dead bands*. As an inducement to follow this measure, and as a proof that a country is none the worse without hierarchy, but rather the better, we have the example of America at this instant before our eyes; a country which bids fair to become one of the most wonderful and happy on the face of the globe. And if America can thrive without supporting an expensive established clergy, why may not England? Is there any such great difference between the two countries? To be sure, the soil of America is much more productive than that of England, but that is the very reason why every possible burden should be taken off the English farmer, in order to enable him to bring his produce to market as cheap as possible. But to this it may be said, can the taking the tythes from the clergy, and still levying them, but applying them to defray the expences of government, lessen the burden of the grower? In the first instance it cannot, but in the long run it undoubtedly will; for, on the present system, the farmers are paying these tythes to people who are of no service to the government; but if the measures were adopted which I here recommend, they would go towards paying our navy and army, and so gradually diminish the amount of taxes indispensably necessary to be raised on the present corrupt system. It must be evident to every one, that the debt is already unpayable, and as, no doubt, many families will be utterly ruined by it, humanity itself should make us use every means to prevent its increase.

A. B.

Among the articles worthy of observation in Cobbett's paper of the 17th of October, is that which relates to the vast emigration from England to France, since the restoration of the Bourbons. In corroboration, by the last advices we learn that it was calculated, not less than 50,000 persons, many of them of the class of gentry, whose income amounted from 100 to 1,000 per ann. had left the country—it is known, that a man with 2000 a year, can live as handsomely and luxuriously in France, as in England for 600.—In France, a loaf can be got for 4d, which will cost 1s. in England—Beef may be had for 2d. per lb. a fowl for 4d. and a turkey for 2s.—In France, a bottle of the best wine may be got for 1s. which costs 5s. in England; every thing else in proportion.—The climate of France also is infinitely preferable to that of England, and the habitual cheerfulness and suavity of the French people in general, is another inducement to men who are disgusted and exhausted by the long list of government taxes, tythes, and poor rates.

In short in the month of Sept last, it was calculated that a drain of five millions of ready money had already been made on the English nation, to supply the wants and expences of Lord Wellington's army during the war!

To this vast drain is to be added, that nearly all the foreigners who had taken refuge in England during the continental troubles, have left that country, and drawn all their monies from the Banks and Funds.—And this accounts for the great depression of Public Stocks and Ommium.

John Bull begins to make a terrible noise about these things—When peace was made with France, he expected to enjoy the halcyon days of peace and plenty, and freed from taxes—No such thing—Money is now scarcer than before, and the heavy taxes remain; and the American war is the pretext for continuing them; and what is still more provoking, the Yankee privateers take their merchant vessels in his own waters, and almost in his own harbors—John growls very loudly about no trade & no money, but an abundance of heavy taxes—Nor have the Americans, as he was told, submitted to the milds way of Lord Castlereagh, & that very amiable legitimate Sovereign, the Prince Regent!

What a lesson is here for the people of America!—How much should they appreciate the many blessings they enjoy beyond any nation in the world?—What a warning should this be to those amongst us, who sigh for Royalty with all its numerous and expensive incumbrances, and for an established Hierarchy, with its long train of taxes and tythes, and ecclesiastical pains, penalties, and restrictions.

Dem. Press.

CONGRESS.

INDIVIDUAL GALLANTRY.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1814.

After the presentation of a few petitions, &c.—

Mr. Ingersoll of Pa. rose to make a motion. He said there was now an individual in this town, by the name of Matthew Guy, a native of the town of Dumfries, who by an extraordinary act of bravery and heroism, had himself captured a British officer and four British seamen. He was in an oyster boat in the neighborhood of Chippewanzie, into which he was pursued by a British vessel; and, after he got into the creek, a barge was sent after him with a midshipman and four men. This individual, finding he must be overtaken, went ashore in a small skiff, and concealed himself in the margin of the creek with his duck gun, directing a mulatto man who was the only person in company with him to pursue his way up the creek. The mulatto man accordingly steered up the creek, under a sharp fire from the barge which was in pursuit. When the barge passed within convenient distance, Mr. Guy discharged his gun with such steady aim at it, as to wound four of the five men on board, who immediately cried for quarter; which being readily granted, passed ashore whilst Guy was loading his gun a second time. On finding the inferiority of force to which they had surrendered their arms, the prisoners were disposed to attempt a rescue; but their captor presented his piece a second time at them, and they deemed it proper to submit, the officer and three others being already wounded. The brave man who performed

this exploit delivered his prisoners up to the militia in St. Mary's county, by whom they had been brought to the city. Though this case did not come within the letter, he said it certainly did within the equity of the law, which allows a bounty of 100 dollars on every prisoner taken by privateers; because this individual had redeemed from captivity one of our naval officers and four of our seamen by obtaining the means of their exchange—which was the principle on which the act in question was passed. He was desirous to extend the provision of that bill to this individual; and therefore moved the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing a bounty to Matthew Guy for the English prisoners captured by him."

A Colonel Chambers has invented a curious constructed Gun, and applied to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for encouragement. In order to satisfy them of its utility he has made several experiments with it, in the presence of all the members. The gun is described to have seven barrels, and discharges 224 times, too rapidly to count, and is capable of being moved in any direction, while discharging.

The committee appointed to enquire into the nature and advantages of Chambers' repeating guns, and the expediency of employing them in the service of this state,

REPORT:

That in order fully to investigate the subject referred to them, they have had much personal intercourse with the inventor, have carefully examined and tried the guns themselves and have obtained the testimony of distinguished officers both in the army and navy, in favor of their efficacy.—The committee abstained, for obvious reasons, from any public explanation of the construction of these arms—the result however, of their enquiry is a decided conviction that the invention is of the highest importance, not merely from its destructive powers but as occasioning a great saving both of men and money, and that it is particularly entitled to the attention of the legislature as the production of a citizen of Pennsylvania—they therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Governor of this commonwealth be and he is hereby authorized to contract with Joseph G. Chambers for the supply of fifty of his newly invented repeating swivels of 224 shots each with ten carriages and a complete apparatus of moulds, rod and implements adapted to field service—and also contract with the said Joseph G. Chambers for the alteration of five hundred muskets belonging to this State, in such manner as to fit them to discharge twelve shots each.—Provided, that the price of each swivel and its apparatus shall not exceed 135 dollars—of each carriage for five swivels 150 dollars—and the alteration of each musket with the rod and charger \$412 1-2 cents to be delivered into the arsenal of this state and paid on delivery, on a warrant drawn on the treasurer.—*Dem. Press.*

ESSEX AND GEN. ARMSTRONG.

The conduct of the English, in attacking the Essex and the General Armstrong in neutral ports, has been weakly and ignorantly supposed to be an unprecedented outrage against the law of nations, & which therefore casts a new and deeper stain upon the character of England.—The fact, however, is not so; she has habitually acted upon the same principle.

Azuni, in his Dissertation on the Maritime Law of Europe, (vol. 2d, page 331) cites the following passage from D'Haubern, an eminent Spanish writer: "The English are the only nation who have been guilty of those outrages; without regard to any law, and against all reason, they seize the vessels of their enemies, in the sight, and under the very cannon of neutral ports; such conduct should not be considered as a rule of general practice, since no one is bound to regulate his behaviour by proceedings altogether unjust." Azuni, himself, commenting on this passage thus proceeds. "This passage of D'Haubern is not a slanderous invective. The English have been careful to evince, by their conduct, that nothing has been invented against them in this respect. In 1794, Genoa a neutral port, was witness to the unworthy perfidy of an English vessel. The French frigate La Modest reposing tranquility under the protection and asylum granted by the perfect neutrality of the Genoese republic saw, without suspicion, a ship of 74 guns place itself along her side, by a stratagem that increased her security.—All at once the English ordered the French to lower their flag. On their refusal to obey the summons, flying ladders, already prepared were thrown upon her. The French unarmed, were easily massacred; the English, in their boats, pursued the unfortunate men who had thrown themselves into the sea for safety, dispatched them with their oars, or precipitated them to the bottom of the waves, red with the blood of the victims."

This was a gallant achievement for which the captain was probably made an admiral, or from the character and color of his exploit, was perhaps honored with the title to display the *bloody hand** in his coat of arms. The destruction of our ships is not indeed likely to receive the same reward; for the bloodshed on these occasions is not a fit subject to be commemorated by British honor. Let us however, do justice to our enemy, and offer them the excuse, that it is extremely hard

to get rid of old habits; let us also acknowledge the respect and deference they manifest towards us, by taking the trouble of fabricating lies to make something like an apology for acts, which they commit against others, without ceremony or pretext.

* A bloody hand, is, in heraldry, the distinctive mark of an English baronet. That dignity was created by James the first, as an honorary reward for his chief instruments in executing his merciful and liberal plan of expelling the natives, seizing to the crown and granting to new settlers all the lands in the north of Ireland. The bloody hand was the emblem allotted to them, probably as a memento of the manner in which they were to do their work of settling and civilizing that ill-fated country.

A GOOD SHOT.

We understand that on the 16th inst. a British tender (formerly the Franklin, belonging to the Constellation, taken in Lynhaven bay) gave chase to an oyster boat in the neighborhood of Blackstone's Island. A boat was manned from the tender with an officer and 4 men armed with muskets and cutlasses, which got within gun shot of the oyster boat and fired several guns at her, which struck different parts of the vessel.—The owner, a yellow man, not liking to loose his all without a struggle made for a small creek, and advised a young white man who was with him (the only two on board) to take his ducking gun, (having but the one) get into the canoe and go ashore and secret himself till the boat should come near a point which he was endeavoring to make, and then fire into it. The young man kept himself snug until the boat came within about 50 yards of him, when he fired with such effect as to wound the officer and 3 men—they all immediately fell flat and bellowed out lustily for quarters. The young man loaded his gun again and ordered them to push the boat ashore and surrender, which they did, and after having secured their arms (3 muskets and 2 cutlasses) and being joined by his companion, they marched them to where some militia were stationed, not far off in St. Mary's county, and delivered them up to the commanding officer, who sent them under guard to Washington. The oyster boat arrived here yesterday and proceeded on to Washington with her prize.—*Alex. Herald.*

From a Rhode Island paper.

BRITISH VESSELS OF WAR

Lost and captured since June 18, 1812.

+Leopard	50	*Reindeer	18
+Woolwich	44	†Plumper	16
+Confidence	39	Daring	16
+Guerriere	38	Falcon	16
+Java	38	Magnet	16
+Macedonian	38	Bold	16
+Barbadoes	32	Herald	16
+Southampton	32	Boxer	16
+Dædalus	32	†Duke of Gloucester	14
+Laurustinus	24	*Dominica	14
+Atalanta	20	†Lady Prevost	12
+Peacock	20	Laura	12
+Alert	20	Rhodian	12
+Detroit	20	†Alpheus	12
+Lunnet	20	Cherub	10
+Hermes	20	Finch	10
+Queen Charlotte	19	Hunter	10
Epervier	18	Racer	10
+Emulous	18	Holly	10
+Colibri	18	Highflyer	10
+Avenger	18	†Chub	8
+Tweed	18	Subtle	8
+Halcyon	18	Ballabo	8
+Fantome	18	Little Be't	2
+Avon	18	†Chippewa	1
		†Nancy	1

*Captured. †Lost. ‡Captured on the Lakes.

The three degrees of comparison—Positive Comparative and Superlative.

When Johnny Bull heard of the capture of the Frolic by the Wasp, he felt quite waspish—this was positive.

When his Peacock was sunk by the Hornet, he got as "mad as a Hornet"—this was comparative.

When the Wasp sunk his Reindeer he was stung to the quick—this was superlative.

When the same vessel sunk his brig of war Avon, he was—it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to say what; there being in the comparison of adjectives nothing beyond a superlative.

FRENCH EXPOSE.

Abstract of an Expose of the internal state of France, presented in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, July 13, 1814.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

It (the Expose) brings to light many important facts which have been for many years studiously concealed, and is probably the most satisfactory statement that can be obtained, of the condition of the kingdom at the time of its delivery into the hands of its legitimate sovereign.

Notwithstanding the oppressive operation of the conscription and the continental system, agriculture has improved since the revolution. The greatest sufferers have been the proprietors of vineyards; many of whom have rooted up their vines and brandies. The breed of sheep has been rather injured by forcing too hastily the merino cross.—The breed of horses has been greatly improved. But this advantage was nearly lost by the destruction of 230,000 horses in the fatal campaign of 1812 and 1813. These horses cost the government from 400 to 450 francs a piece.—The mines have been improved. They employ 17,000 workmen, and produce to the government an annual revenue of 251,000 francs.

The manufacturers derive some benefit from the continental system, but were by the same cause subjected to disadvantage from want of many raw materials. The cotton manufacturers employ 60,000 persons, and 1,000,000 francs of capital.

The silk and linen manufacturers have suffered. Of 15,000 looms at Lyons in 1797, during the late war, there were only 8,000.

Commerce suffered greatly, both from the narrowing of the sphere of its operations, and from the instability of the commercial and revenue laws.

Large sums were raised for internal improvements, such as roads, prisons &c. &c. but a great proportion of the sums appropriated for those purposes were directed by the government to other objects. Many great enterprises were undertaken, some for utility and others for ostentation, while other works of obvious utility were neglected. On the establishment of the capital 24,000,000 have been expended and 19,000,000 more will be required to complete the works that have been commenced. The canals are in an improved state, but unfinished.

The war department is in the greatest disorder. The land forces, May 1, including gendarmes, veterans, &c. amounted to 520,000. Besides these, on half pay 122,000 Prisoners returning from Prussia, Austria, England and Russia.

Staff of the army. 160,000

The amount of pay and half pay for 1814, is 236,000,000 of francs. The losses in artillery and ammunition in 1812 and 1813, amounted to 25,000,000 of francs. The expenses of the war department for 1814 will be 740,000,000.

The navy has suffered greatly by the very means which have been adopted to give it the appearance of strength. The attempts to display a fictitious power on the coasts, have depopulated those parts of the country. In creating the pompous flotilla by which an invasion of England was threatened, and 150,000,000 were sacrificed. During the last fifteen years France has lost forty three ships of the line, eighty two frigates, seventy six corvettes, and sixty two transports and packets worth 200,000,000 francs. The best ports have been neglected, and all the arsenals are exhausted.

In the department of finances for several years past, there have been great deficits. The public debt in thirteen years past has increased 1,645,469,000 francs. The value of a franc is nearly 18 cents of our money.

PICTURE OF THE WEST-INDIES.

A respectable female of the Island of St. Bartholomew, having gone from thence to St. Martins, for the benefit of her health, being afflicted with a complaint which soon proved fatal. After her death much difficulty was experienced in obtaining plank necessary to make her a coffin—one person alone was found possessed of son, e which could not be bought or obtained; until the friends of the deceased agreed to furnish (within a limited time, from St. Barts) as much plank as should be used for that purpose—after which stipulation, the boards were furnished, otherwise this unfortunate female must have been entered without a coffin.

Poulson.

CONGRESS AT VIENNA.

Extract of a letter from Amelia Island, dated the 13th inst.

"We have had several arrivals here in short passages from Europe—one sailed from Portsmouth the 2d November, and brought London dates to the 29th October, in which it is stated (so says the captain) that the Grand Congress at Vienna had been postponed to the 1st of March next—I doubt it however."

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to E. WARFIELD for merchandise or Medical services, are informed that their accounts are now ready for delivery. He will start to Philadelphia and Baltimore by the first of February, and flatters himself those that have made accounts with him, will conform to the rule, that is—to pay off their accounts to those periods at which he goes to the East.—The object to be obtained is too evident to need any thing further to be said by him—for every one knows, Goods cannot be purchased on good terms, (if at all) without the money.

Lexington, January 6, 1815. 2-2

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession.

January 2, 1815.

1

George Shannon,

SURGEON DENTIST. (From Charleston, S. C.) INFORMS the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he intends being in that place in the course of a few days, for the purpose of following his profession; but as his ill state of health will permit him to remain no longer

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 16.

The news from New-Orleans, which we publish in this day's Gazette, was issued in an extra, on Wednesday last.—We had hoped to have received further intelligence from that quarter by the last mail, and had sent an express to Frankfort, where it delays two days, for the purpose of bringing it up—but, as usual, there was no mail to bring.—At this interesting crisis, twenty-three days, and but one mail!!—Return Jonathan—to Ohio.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Our readers have doubtless perceived that of late the chain of public intelligence from every part of the union, has been broken; and that we have not furnished them with the news, as early and as regularly as we had been accustomed to do. This has not been our fault. We have depended upon the public mail, and that of late, has been slow and irregular in its movements.

We hope our representatives in congress, whose DUTY IT IS, will make the post master general account to the public for this.

Until within a month past, we received letters (NOT papers) by the Marietta mail from the city of Washington twice a week in 8 days, and were promised the mail on the same line after new year in 6 days. We were much pleased with the improvement contemplated—but it turned out to be an improvement of a BACKWARD kind of character; for since new year, we have never received but parts of mails, and none from Washington in less than 9 and 10 days.

We were again promised an expeditious mail direct from New-Orleans, twice a week to this place; instead of which, it is carried thirty miles out of its course by the way of Frankfort, where it is delayed two days on account of the change in the Eastern mail. This may seem IMPROVEMENT to Mr. Meigs; but to ALL the people living between Frankfort and the Allegheny mountains, it is downright mockery; and at this time vexatious, because the fate of N. Orleans seems to hang on a thread, and the fortunes and blood of thousands, depend on the event. The old mail was a better one; being more regular, and carried in three days from Nashville to Lexington, from whence it was immediately dispatched up the country.

There is another of Mr. Meigs's IMPROVEMENTS which claims some notice. Before he came into office, the people of every neighborhood, had some notice of the time of the arrival and departure of the mail: but now—neither the post master nor the citizen has any information on the subject.—If Mr. Meigs was suspected to have DESIGN in every arrangement of his, a speculator on events would suppose, that by this arrangement, he intended to reduce the public functionary and the private citizen, to Rousseau's state of "blessed ignorance."

Before we dismiss this subject, we must inform our readers of A MOST WANTON, AND TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE STATE OF KENTUCKY, AN INSULTING ABUSE OF POWER IN ONE REGULATION OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE. We had long since heard of the circumstance; but, until lately, had no proof of it. Here it is:—THAT THE STATE OF OHIO BY A SPECIAL ORDER OF THAT OFFICE, HAS FOR SOME YEARS ENJOYED A POST OFFICE BENEFIT FROM WHICH THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY ARE BY THE SAME ORDER EXCLUDED!!! All letters and newspapers from the north and east of Washington City, have been forwarded to OHIO by the EXPRESS MAIL, whilst the papers of that city, and the papers and letters north east of it directed to KENTUCKY, are forwarded by the roundabout line of Chambersburgh and Pittsburg!!!

By the operation of this order, the citizen of Ohio receives his letters and papers three or four days sooner than the citizen of Kentucky.

If our representatives in Congress will TROUBLE themselves with the enquiry, they will find this statement to be correct; and it will then be their duty to assert on the floor of Congress the rights of the state of Kentucky to a participation of all the benefits & privileges of the federal compact.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, 42d Reg't. K. M.

Lexington, Jan. 16, 1815.

A Regimental Court of Enquiry, consisting of all the company Officers of the Regiment, will be convened at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, on Friday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock: for the purpose of hearing and determining all cases of inability to perform a tour of duty, as well of those who have been drafted as those who wish to be exempt from militia duty. All those concerned are required to attend. This measure becomes necessary, from some of those drafted who alledge inability, not having it in their power to attend the former court, ordered for the purpose, and to enable the Reg't. to furnish their quota fit for service, on the day of rendezvous.

GEO. TROTTER, Lt. Col.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, January 5.

The National Bank Bill was taken up on Monday in the house—recommitted and considered on Tuesday—negated—reconsidered—but not yet reported. The treasury is completely exhausted; and money must be obtained by some means or other. The army is in

want of their pay, and the ranks cannot be filled up without this necessary commodity.—The whole military operations of the country must lag without the sinews of war, and the unprincipled opposition is so powerful, that, unless the majority always unite, nothing can be done. Much must be yielded to necessity. Many well meaning republicans, cannot consent to the adoption of this measure—and their objections are very strong; but when such an alternative as now exists, is before them, they should choose without hesitation. The present secretary of war is, I believe, solicitous to carry on the war; but if Congress move so slowly, what is to be done? The President is very much abused by the hireling prints of G. Britain, and the more detestable prints of the Anglo faction here. Good intentions & a pure conscience must enable him to despise their abuse. Commodore Chauncey is in the city—his business, the building of more vessels on the lake. The accomplished General Winder, has arrived at Baltimore, and General Scott in Philadelphia. A winter expedition is seriously apprehended at Plattsburg. The bank bill engrosses the attention of the house, to the exclusion of all other business of a minor nature—I still think it will pass. General Macomb has arrived at Plattsburg, where they gave him a federal salute.

ISHAM TALBOT, Esq. has been elected by the Kentucky Legislature, to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of Jesse Bledsoe, Esq.

The Legislature of this state have passed an act, appropriating thirty thousand dollars as a loan to the general government, to be placed in the hands of the contractors of the 8th military district, for the purpose of transporting provisions for the supply of the frontier posts.

Scioto Gazette.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR TO COL. FRANCISCO.

FRANKFORT, JAN. 3d, 1815.

SIR—On last evening I received a letter from Brig. Gen. M'Arthur, commanding Military District No. 8, calling on me, in pursuance of instructions from the War Department, for a complete regiment of 1000 men, to be marched to Detroit in time to relieve the regiment from this State now at that place.

You are therefore directed to rendezvous, with the 17th regiment of the detached militia of this State under your command, at Georgetown, in this State, on the 8th day of February next; and will from thence proceed without delay to Detroit, and report yourself to the officer commanding there, unless, in the meantime, you receive other orders.

General M'Arthur will be immediately notified of the orders you have received. He states that he will order the necessary rations, camp equipage and transportation on the march.

The tour of service of the regiment from this State, now at Detroit, expires on the 10th day of March next. It is important that you should reach that place by that time.

It is questionable whether you will be furnished with camp equipage before you reach Newport. You will therefore probably find it most advisable to despatch your men in companies to that place, as fast as they collect at Georgetown.

You will advise Gen. M'Arthur of your arrival at Newport; and in the meantime can open a correspondence with him, if you wish further advice on any matter relating to your march, rations or equipments.

Owing to some mistake, the whole of the men ordered from the 15th brigade rendezvoused at Newport under Col. Porter; upon being advised of the fact, and that there was a deficiency of the complement to fill his regiment, I attached to it the company from that brigade which properly belonged to your command.

To complete your numbers, I hereby attach to your regiment Captain Joseph Straughn's company, which was detached from the 7th, Col. Humphrey Jones' regiment, of the militia of this State; and which, by the general order of the 28th day of July last, was attached to the separate battalion. You will issue your orders to him accordingly.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient
ISAAC SHELBY.

HOSTAGES RETURNED.

The following American officers who have been held for a long time by the British government, being the principal part of the twenty three hostages, have arrived at Plattsburgh from Quebec.—

John Machesney, major 6th U. S. infantry.—

Henry Flemming, captain 14th infantry.—

Alexander M'Ewen, captain 16th infantry.—

Isaac Roach, captain 23d infantry.—

Thomas Karney, captain 14th infantry—Sidney Smith, Lieutenant U. S. navy.—John Warin, 1st Lieutenant 14th inf.—Thomas Randal, 1st Lieutenant 14th inf.—John W. Thompson, 1st Lieutenant 14th inf.—George Murdock, 2d Lieutenant 14th inf.—Nich. N. Robinson, 2d Lieutenant 14th infantry—David P. Folk, 2d Lieutenant 12th infantry—Masson Mudd, 3d Lieutenant 14th inf.—Samuel B. Griswold, 3d Lieutenant 23d infantry—James Smith, 3d Lieutenant 25th infantry—J. Chanson, Lieut. W. Dennison, Ensign.—J. B. Palmer, Deputy Waggon-Master.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS, DEC. 23.

An express arrived an hour ago stating that the enemy had landed from Lake Borgne, about 1000 men and that they had reached Villeris plantation, which is only seven miles below here—our men are gone to meet them, and we expect a good account from them—a fight will probably take place to night; and as the company I belong to is stationed in town at government house—I may be able to give you further particulars before the mail closes—About 5000 of the up-country troops are with us, and we are far from despairing.

R. B. SPALDING.

N. B.—I wish to employ two or three Journeyman House Joiners, of steady habits.

24th 6 A. M.—It is now pretty well ascertained that instead of 1000 there were 3000 of the enemy landed—our men engaged, drove them back a mile and now occupy the ground.—In half an hour they will probably be fighting again, and this day must decide the fate of our city.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF RANK IN GENERAL JACKSON'S ARMY TO HIS FRIEND IN THIS PLACE, DATED

"CAMP, NEAR NEW-ORLEANS, DEC. 23.

"The British are said to be landing at the mouth of Pearl river, about 40 miles distant from this place. Their numbers from the best information that can be collected, is about eight thousand, and under the command of General Kean. They succeed in capturing our gun-boats in the bay of St. Louis—after an obstinate resistance of two hours. Should the enemy make their appearance, the Tennessee troops, near 3000 in number will do tremendous horrors; all who are

not at the arrogance and enormity of our barbarous foe, and pant for opportunity to hurl vengeance

head; are requested to assemble

Court House in Lexington at 3 o'clock on Wednesday next, to make arrangements for an immediate march to Orleans, to participate in the a struggle for the preservation of

GREAT KEY TO THE WESTERN NELSON NICHOL

JANUARY 15TH, 1815.

ADJUTANT & INSPECTOR GENERAL

DECEMBER 29,

GENERAL ORDERS.

All field and company officers who are sent from their corps, by furlough or otherwise, except those on particular duty such as are designated for the recruitment, will forthwith repair to their regiments and corps.

The Adjutants General of the severals and divisions, and the Commandants of regiments and corps, will transmit to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the Secretary of the names of all officers who fail to themselves for duty conformably to this

The names of those who report absence on account of indisposition, will also be admitted, designating such as are accompanied with a certificate of inability.

All officers arriving at the seat of Government will immediately report themselves to this office, that the Secretary of War is advised of their orders and address; like manner on their arrival at the headquarters of a district they will report at the General's office of each district.

By order of the Secretary of War.

D. PARKER

ADJUTANT & INSPECTOR GENERAL

DIED,

In this city, at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, RICHARD BRENT, a Senator of the United States from the state of Virginia. His health, always delicate, had been particularly so for some weeks previous to his decease, which however was not the less unexpected to his friends. Perhaps no man has ever been more beloved or more esteemed, among an extensive range of friends and acquaintances than Richard Brent. With a mind polished by all the acquirements of a good education, & constant intercourse in the best society; he acquired a popularity in his native state, which has frequently placed him in every grade of office in the gift of the people; the duties of which he has discharged with zeal and acknowledged ability.

It is, however, reported that they mean, if possible, to destroy our fleet on Lake Champlain, and to effect this, intend to send a sufficient force in sleighs with all possible speed, to perform the task before a sufficient opposing force can be got together; even at the expense of being made prisoners on their return. It is also reported they intend to attack Plattsburgh at the same time; for the purpose of giving those on the fleet expedition greater security, and, if successful, to establish themselves at Crown Point. As to the truth of what is reported, we give no opinion.

Our Inhabitants were, on Wednesday evening, greatly alarmed, and many commenced packing up their effects, on account of a report that the British had entered Champlain in force, supposed to be for this place; it however turned out to be only a few sleighs with exchanged prisoners.—Herald.

It is possible the two regiments lately ordered from Sackett's Harbour are destined to Plattsburgh.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Two gentlemen, masters of vessels we believe, have this day been examined by the committee of vigilance and safety, who have been with the enemy since August last, and were in the Menelaus frigate at the time of the demonstration on Baltimore. The attempt to pass the Ferry Branch was made, as one of them states, by eight boats carrying about 25 men each, eight of which were entirely destroyed with a loss, as was admitted by inferior officers, after their return, of from 5 to 600 men! Two boats only went from the Menelaus, both of which returned, but 17 of the men were missing.

They have communicated some other information, highly interesting, but improper to communicate at the present time.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF PLATE AND SCANTLING,

OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES;

For which a liberal price will be given.

R. B. SPALDING.

N. B.—I wish to employ two or three Journeyman House Joiners, of steady habits.

R. B. S.

Lex. January 11.

3-3

AN APPRENTICE

WANTED TO THE CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS. GOOD CONNECTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE REQUIRED.

SUGAR.

Philadelphia double refined SUGAR—apply at the Confectionery store of

JOHN D. DUNCAN.

January 9th.

3

Notice.

THIS IS TO WARN ALL PERSONS FROM TRADING FOR OR TAKING AN ASSIGNMENT ON A NOTE DRAWN BY WILLIAM GRIMES, JR. AND ENDORSED BY J. & D. MACCOUN, WHICH WAS HELD BY THE SUBSCRIBER, DATED 2D MAY, 1814, AT 8 MONTHS AFTER DATE, FOR \$1016 93-00—for WHICH NOTE I HAVE RECEIVED PAYMENT.

W. H. TEGARDEN.

January 23.

3-3

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE OF MANOAH SINGLETON, ARE REQUESTED TO COME FORWARD AND MAKE IMMEDIATE PAYMENT, OR THEIR NOTES WILL BE PUT INTO THE HANDS OF AN OFFICER FOR COLLECTION.

JOHN LANCASTER,

MOSES MARTIN,

ACTING LEGATEES.

December 30, 1814.

2-2*

JOHN OF PARTNERSHIP.
John of Lowry & Shaw was this
y mutual consent. Those hav-
is against said firm, are request-
ment—those indebted are also
all and discharge their accounts
put into an officer's hands for

JOHN LOWRY.
HIRAM SHAW.
38
business will be continued at
J. LOWRY.

e. Co-partnership

shaw having been recently dis-
siderer, one of that firm, takes
informing his friends that he has
separate establishment next door
on Main Cross street, Lexing-
y exertion as heretofore, will be
modate those who may favor him
ers—and the usual attention to
ats of the first quality only, al-
for those who may please to
Hiram Shaw.

G. ESTABLISHMENT.
s wish to inform their friends and
t general, that they intend car-
rying on the.

LING BUSINESS

us branches, on the Town Fork,
Lexington, at Royle's carding
will attend at the following
1st day of every court, for the
cloth, which shall be returned on
g court days completely finished,
olumbian Inn, in Lexington, at
ern in Versailles, and at Ben-
rn in Richmond
sited at Larkin Ballard's in Ma-
, and at Taul's place on the Tates'
three miles from the river, shall
to due respect and prompt-
assing to and from Richmond. The
flatter themselves, from the super-
air establishment, to be able to fi-
ferior to none in Kentucky, and
it a reasonable share of public pa-

HENRY BALDWIN,
THOMAS ROYLE.
42

RTRAIT PAINTING.

SKIN from Philadelphia, respect-
informs the Ladies and Gentle-
on and its vicinity, that he has com-
Oil Painting of Portraits, in the
store of Bobb and Vigin, Cheap-
occupied by D. Bradford as an
e. Mr. H. engages to perform his
satisfaction of his employers.—
ts of a number of Gentlemen ta-
has been in Lexington may be
oom, which is open at all hours of

40-tf

ating & Brass Foundry

E. WOODRUFF,
I FFULLY inform their friends
public in general, that they still
carry on the above business in all
es at their former stand opposite
ers, on Main-street, Lexington.—
their sincere thanks for past pa-
tione by their strict attention to
merit its continuance.

AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND,
An elegant assortment of
Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels &
Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.

E MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS,
ey will sell much lower than has
en sold in the western country. Coun-
merchants can be supplied at the Philadel-
phia prices.

ALL KINDS OF
Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage
and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe
and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels &
Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.

WHICH THEY WILL DISPOSE OF VERY LOW FOR CASH,
32

ALL KINDS OF
Brass Work for Machinery, Clock
Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assort-
ment of

Saddlery, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasona-
ble terms for Cash.

The highest price in Cash will be given for old

COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

Lexington, April 4, 1814. 14-tf

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his es-
tablishment by additional buildings, and
will now be enabled to supply the public by
wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of eve-
ry kind, equal in quality to any manufactured
in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.
Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants
who may purchase those articles either for the
foreign or home markets, or those who want
them for domestic use, will find it to their
interest to call on him, or to give him their orders,
which will be promptly attended to, and
faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next
door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cot-
ton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash price given for TALLOW,
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes
& Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill street, oppo-
site Mr. John Bradford.

10 1/4 Acres of WOOD LAND, two miles
from town, on the Henry's mill road—and a
CARRIAGE THAT HAS BEEN ABOUT A YEAR IN USE,
Apply to

JOHN HART.

Lexington, Sept. 29, 1814. 30

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill street, oppo-
site Mr. John Bradford.

10 1/4 Acres of WOOD LAND, two miles
from town, on the Henry's mill road—and a
CARRIAGE THAT HAS BEEN ABOUT A YEAR IN USE,
Apply to

R. MEGOWAN,

Agent for the Lexington Manufacturing Co.

August 29. 35-tf

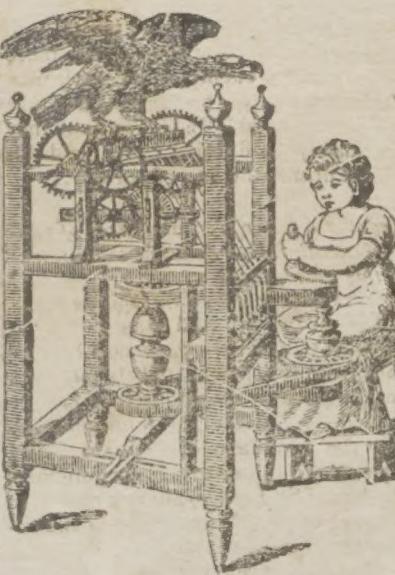
WANTED to hire at the Lexington Manu-
facturing Company TWENTY WHITE
WEAVERS—Also TWENTY NEGROES ac-
quainted with weaving, and several NEGRO
BOYS from 7 to 12 years old.

Also wanted several apprentices to the
spinning and weaving business—To those of
17 years old, liberal wages will be given, and
the opportunity of learning a good trade.

Apply to

J. DOWNING.

Sept. 29. 38.



THIS useful Machine for Spinning Cotton,
will be seen at the house of Mr. Whitney's
Cabinet shop, opposite Mr. Postlethwait's
any day from 9 to 2, and from 3 till sundown
Patent rights for a single machine 15 dollars

The mettle parts will be furnished for six or
any larger number of spindles at five dollars
per spindle.

Cotton Spinners are respectfully invited to
call and see this simple and expeditious mode
of spinning cotton.

42 Lexington, Oct. 17.

TO MECHANICS.

Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, Turners in
wood and iron, Black and Whitesmiths, Brass
Founders and Filers, are wanted to make the
several parts of a Spinning Machine, to be seen at
Mr. Whitney's, opposite Mr. Postlethwait's
Inn, Lexington.

The highest price will be given for two
inch Cherry and four inch Poplar of the
best quality, seasoned.

October 22—43.

CINCINNATI, 1814.

**STORAGE AND COMMISSION
WARE-HOUSE.**

GEREMIAH NEAVE AND SON,
(Late of Lexington, Ky.)

Have commenced the Storage & Commission
Business in a new and commodious brick
Ware-House, in Cincinnati.

MERCHANTS and BOATMEN may always depend
on every attention in the receiving, forward-
ing and transacting all concerns entrusted to
them.

46

FOR SALE,

TWO NEGROES—a very likely young Man
and Woman—the Girl is a very handsome Mulatto,
both brought up to house business, and the Man has
occasionally worked out. For further particulars,
Dec. 17, 1814.—51—

40-tf

ATING & Brass Foundry

E. WOODRUFF,

I FFULLY inform their friends
public in general, that they still
carry on the above business in all
es at their former stand opposite
ers, on Main-street, Lexington.—
their sincere thanks for past pa-
tione by their strict attention to
merit its continuance.

40-tf

Doctor Walter Brashears

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexing-
ton, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in
conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particu-
larly attended to by one or the other of them

19-tf

May 10, 1813.

36-tf

LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTICE LAW in the Fayette, Bo-
eton and Scott circuit courts—his place of resi-
dence is Lexington.

Sept. 6, 1813. 36-tf

COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced
prices, for sale at the Factory of JOHN JONES.

Water street, Lexington. 34

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

Public Entertainment will continue to be
kept during the fall and winter months at the
above place, by H. PALMER.

September 19, 1814. 38

HERAN & MAXWELL

HATTERS,

CARRY on business nearly opposite the of-
fice of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-
street.—They flatter themselves they will be
able to fill all orders in their line to the satis-
faction of purchasers, and on good terms.

26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

SHOE STORE.

HAY & BOARDMAN have just received
an elegant assortment of LADIES and MISSES Morocco and Kid SHOES.—Likewise,

Gentlemen and Youths Shoe's, which are now
readily by E. Noble as a store. 20,000 lbs best
cotton in half bales sale.

Those indebted to E. Noble on note or book
accrue, are requested to make immediate
payment—no indulgence will be given.

Those having claims against E. Noble, will
please bring them for settlement. 41

WOOL CARDING.

WOOL taken to card on the usual terms at

Sanders.

August 7, 1814.

Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.

The subscriber has also,

Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.

Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.

Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.

A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.

N. BURROWS.

Mulberry street, opposite the court-house. 3 Dec. 2. 49-tf

TO RENT,

A GOOD BRICK HOUSE, a large yard and

convenient out offices, suitable for a tavern and wagon yard, or any other business that would require

a number of buildings—enquire of TH: HANLY.

Lexington, 21st Nov. 47-tf

SUGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,

70 barrels of Orleans Sugar, of prime quality.

B. BLOUNT.

Lexington, Nov. 21. 47-tf

Fayette County, Set.

ON the 20th day of August now last past, was

left in my Livery Stable, by a stranger, one likely

GREY HORSE, 5 or 6 years old, shod before when

left long tail, no brands perceptible, 15 hands 2

inches high. I hereby notify the owner, that on

Monday the 16th day of January, at the court-house

in Lexington, I shall proceed to sell said horse for

his expenses, if no further arrangement is made re-
pecting said horse, by that day. O. KEEN.

December 27, 1814. 1-

Fayette County, Set.

TAKEN UP by Joseph Rutherford, five miles

from Lexington, Hickman road, one Sorel Horse,

14-1/2 hands high, black face, cross-barred, lined and

bound shoes, cross-barred handkerchief round her head, very curly hair for her colour, high nose, reads and writes a little, and has been

seen since in the neighborhood of Lexington.

The above reward will be given if taken out of

the state, or TEN DOLLARS if taken in the

state and secured so that I get her again, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home to me in Lexington.